

## A One-Sided Conversation:

"TAKE a look through our establishment? Certainly, in a few moments."

"Yes, we occupy the whole building—three stories, fifty-two and a half by ninety feet. Nearly fifteen thousand square feet of floor space. All of our largest and finest presses are on this floor. This is the first addition prints a sheet 29x42 at a maximum speed of 2,400 impressions an hour, running without perceptible jar or vibration, with a 'click' that does one good to listen to. We doubt if its equal, for its class of work, is in the State."

"This is the press we use for our finest Illustrated Catalogue, School Annual, and other Book Work; prints a sheet 31x50. It is driven by a direct, individual electric motor—no belts or pulleys."

"These two are for Railroad and Commercial Work, the largest one being used for copying-ink work almost exclusively. All of our presses have automatic counting machines which register the sheets as they are printed, leaving no chance for error in count. A great many blanks are put up in pads of fifty or one hundred; an attendant watches the indicator, and when the figures show fifty or a multiple, a board is laid between the sheets."

"No, the operator does nothing but cut paper all the time. See, he must cut a lot of it; we have a machine solely to sharpen his knives. It's automatic; it sharpens a knife forty-eight inches long. It used to cost a dollar when we sent a lot out to be sharpened; we have a knife to sharpen about every five hours. Quite a little saving, don't you think?"

"Over there is the large electric motor, and beyond is the gas engine, which we keep as a 'reserve force.'"

"Suppose we take the elevator, now, to the top floor."

"No, the large motor runs the elevator, too."

"How many employees? About sixty, all told."

"Very few people have an idea as to the extent of our establishment until they go through it; then they invariably express astonishment."

"Yes, it takes lots of printing to keep them busy constantly. Sometimes we wonder ourselves where it all comes from."

"No, no! The people realize that the newspaper is not the only method of advertising. For certain purposes, the circular is incomparably superior."

"The two mediums are necessary each to the other. They do not conflict."

"We print a great many Circulars, Price-Lists, and the like. They have to be gotten out very quickly sometimes."

"Letter Circular? Ten thousand in two hours, if necessary."

"Oh, of course. A reasonable amount of reading-matter."

"That is a Stamping Machine; for stamping in gold or silver on the covers of Books, stamping Ribbon Badges, etc."

"Yes, we have had it several years."

"Pure gold."

"Ruling Machines. This one is the kind in ordinary use. We brag on the other one; it takes a sheet fifty inches wide. We can rule a job on it that we had to send to Boston once; couldn't get it ruled in Philadelphia."

"Just finished a Pay-Roll Sheet 19x48. Think of a sheet 48 inches wide."

"Yes, it had a printed heading. A large machine in one department calls for large machines in other departments. In this instance, the large press would have been of no use without the large ruling machine."

"This is a Round-Cornering Machine; this a Sewing Machine that will stitch through half an inch of paper, and make a stitch three-quarters of an inch long, if we wish it so; this a Punching Machine, and this an Eyeletting Machine, for eyelets like you see in Calendars, Card Price-Lists, etc."

"Folding Machine—folds eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty-four, or thirty-two pages; almost any size page."

"Then, here's a Wire Stitching Machine, a double-header—stitches on two different kinds of work at the same time. One may be an eight-page pamphlet and the other may be as thick as the *Century* or *Harpers Magazine*. You've noticed the wire staples that bind them together. Same kind of machine takes the steel wire from a pool, cuts it to an adjustable length, forms it into a staple, drives it through the book, and clinches it—120 staples on each side a minute; faster than an operator can handle the work. Then the covers are pasted or glued on afterward."

"Oh, yes, we bind all kinds of magazines."

"You can see the progress of a Ledger, Journal, or Cash Book being made to order here. First ruled, then the heading printed, then the sheets inspected, folded, sewed, and now the Leather Binding being put on. Lots of people think we buy the covers already made, but we do it all ourselves."

"Didn't know we had an Engraving Department?"

"Any and every kind, from the design for a Catalogue Cover, or a Letter Heading, to cutting a wood type."

"Not much to be seen in that room. The 'collating' or 'gathering' of the 'forms' or 'signatures' of a pamphlet or book is done there. The forms are arranged in sequence on the tables and girls walk around the tables and gather one of each form until the complete book is gathered. Then it is ready for the sticher. Sometimes a dozen girls are walking around the tables, collating, at one time."

"A Paging Machine, an old-style Perforating Machine—but I forgot to show you a modern Perforator, one with five times the capacity of this one; we'll see that before we go down stairs. Surplus stock of envelopes, material for binding, etc."

"On this floor we do all the type-setting and proof-reading—we pay particular attention to our proof-reading, and you have no idea of the care that a painstaking proof-reader exercises. We recently had a University man to write us that our proof-reading was equal or better than they had been getting in Philadelphia."

"Doesn't matter—we sometimes have German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. English, 'as she is spoke,' or rather written, makes it interesting to a degree. Of course, we have all the Dictionaries at our fingers' ends: Webster, the Standard Century, Worcester."

"Yes, customers use different standards. We have just finished a Catalogue for a School that uses Worcester, and, of course, we had to conform to Worcester in our spelling throughout the Catalogue."

"Other reference books like the Encyclopedia Britannica, Appleton's, National, various Atlases, Dictionaries of Foreign Languages, Algebraical Works, the Poets, Novelists, Philosophers, etc., must be at hand, also. You would be surprised at the familiar quotations that are misquoted. We verify and compare whenever there is doubt. This is the duty of the proof-reader and his assistant."

"Here are hundreds of pages of standing type—price-lists, railroad tariffs, and items that are changed slightly and printed frequently."

"Yes, enough capital in standing type to equip a good-sized printing office."

"These cabinets contain 'sorts,' or extra quantities of various letters, figures, or signs that may be needed any moment. Probably a ton that has never been used."

"For instance, a Price-List may be ordered, and it will be full of unusual measurements (123 1/2 x 19 1/2), signs (10° 36' 47"), reference marks (\* + § ¶), or may require a very large quantity of some particular figure. An ordinary form of type contains only a limited number of such characters, so we prepare for these probable demands as our judgment suggests. We printed a job a few days ago that required nearly three thousand (3,000) parenthesis ( ) marks. The number that usually accompanies the quantity of type necessary to set up such a job as a whole, would be about twenty-five; this shows the necessity for 'sorts.'"

"We have in these cabinets nearly ten thousand engravings of all kinds, all catalogued, numbered, and in their proper places. We can usually find any one desired in five minutes."

"The Stereotyping and Rubber Stamp Departments—it's rather warm in there. Well, you can take a look at that another time."

"About 100°."

"Taking too much of my time? No, this is my business. If you are interested, you will be telling some of your friends, and that's just what we want."

"Down to the stock-room, next."

"Keeps one man busy all the time getting out stock for the presses, etc."

"Wait a moment, here's the Railroad Ticket Printing Machine. Prints and numbers them at one operation. Operators are held responsible for correct count, etc. Of course, every ticket is checked, double checked, before it comes out of the 'cage.'"

"Don't average one error a year."

"There's another machine—for printing long runs on envelopes—that's as fast as the Ticket Machine."

"Nearly ten thousand an hour."

"Automatically, of course."

"Here's the stock-room."

"A great many of our papers are made to order: our Stone Bond, and Crystal Spring Brands—you've noticed the water-marks?"

"Five or ten tons at one time is not an unusual order for this kind—to your left."

"Why, the presses in the adjoining room alone will use up two or three tons in a day, sometimes."

"No, we make no effort to 'job' paper. Just for our own needs."

"Here's where we keep our record of each order—if you instruct us to duplicate your last order for Letter Heads or a Blank Book, we get the date from our Ledger, then the number of the job. This number indicates an envelope containing your original copy of the job, the proof, the 'O. K.' sheet, and a completed copy. The record will also show who received the order, whether by letter, phone, or personally, the date stock was gotten out, the quantity, then the names of the various operators in the several departments who put 'time' on the job, the machines on which it was run, the date it went to the delivery or shipping clerk, the amount of the charge, the cost, and finally, the receipt from the customer showing that it was received in good order."

"Detail? Yes, infinite; but each job has its peculiarities that make it different from its companion that is being handled at the same time, requiring the exercise of different degrees of knowledge, experience, or expertness—so there is no danger of monotony."

"No, no! we have orders from all over Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, etc., and at this moment we are filling an order for ten thousand Catalogues for a customer in Washington, and another order for about ten thousand Circulars for a customer in New York. Both orders received under competitive bids."

"Electric Bells, Speaking Tubes, and Dummy Elevators to each department, and Individual Telephone to the Foreman, save many a step and a great deal of time, and each moment counts on a 'rush' job."

"Yes, it's interesting to us, as often as we go through, and a double pleasure when our friends enjoy it."

"That's all right—will be glad to show them through at any time."

"Won't you come into the Counting-Room?"

"Good-morning."

The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Co.,

2DW. L. STONE, President.

Roanoke, Va.

**Cramps, Colic, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Tooth-ache,**

**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.**

**A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is**

**Pain Killer.**

**(PERRY DAVIS')**

**Used Internally and Externally.**

**Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.**

## AN ODD ARGUMENT.

Why a Steamboat Hand Gave Up the Sea For the River.

"There are excuses and excuses and explanations and explanations," remarked the man who had been on a prospecting tour in the west and had got back home with more experience than anything else, "but the oddest one I think I ever happened upon was furnished to me by a deckhand on an Ohio river steamboat running from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh—that is, she ran in that trade when there was water enough in the river so she wouldn't have to climb up the bank and walk around the sand bars, as the clerk picturesquely explained to me. I was on one of these boats, and she was on a sand bar not far from Marietta, in the state of Ohio, and while we were waiting for it to rain, or something else, I strolled down on the boiler deck and incidentally fell into conversation with the deckhand aforesaid."

"This is fine travelling," I said, with some degree of sarcasm.

"There's nothing like gittin' used to it," he replied easily.

"How long does it usually take?"

"Depends on the water of the river," he smiled.

"Have you always worked at this business?" I asked.

"No. I used to be a sailor."

"A sea sailor?" I inquired in some surprise.

"Yes. I used to sail out of Baltimore."

"Then you know about navigating when the water is low?"

"I had ten years of it."

"Well, how in thunder did you ever happen to give up the deep, deep seas for this sort of thing?"

"Conscience, mister."

"What the mischief had conscience to do with it?" I asked. "Had you thrown somebody overboard?"

"Oh, no, 'twan't nothing of that kind," he said, with an honest grin. "You see, I was a Baptist in them days, and there couldn't be too much water to suit my taste, but one time, when I was ashore in Baltimore, I got mixed up with the Methodists somehow or another, and after that sprinkling seemed about my size, and so I left the ocean and struck out for the Ohio river. Barrin a flood now and then, I ain't got any objections to offer."—Washington Star.

## THOUGHT HE HAD TWINS.

A Physician's Absentmindedness Led to Humorous Complications.

He is the last of the old school of doctors, very bland and polite, but also very absentminded, except where his medical practice is concerned, and he was called one morning to a Prairie avenue home where there is already one small son in the family to introduce another. Going to the house telephone, he called up the head of the house at his place of business.

"Hello! Hello! Is this Mr. Dream?"

"Yes. What is wanted?"

"This is Dr. Blank. I wish to inform you that you have another fine son. Congratulations!"

Then he hung off the telephone without waiting to hear what Mr. Dream had to say and bustled himself in professional duties until ten minutes later, when he again stood before the telephone trying to remember who he wanted and what he had to communicate. Then he rung up Mr. Dream again.

"Hello! Hello! Is this Mr. Dream?"

"Yes. Is this you, Dr. Blank?"

"It is, and I wish to say that you have another fine son." This time the doctor was not in such a hurry, and he waited to hear what Mr. Dream had to say. After a long silence there came from the other end of the telephone wire a feeble wail.

"Another? Good heavens, doctor, don't call me up again! I—I will come home and face the music like a man."

And great was his relief when he found that the doctor had merely complicated matters by repeating his first message.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Explosives in Mines.

The regulations governing the storage of explosives in coal mines are in most European countries very strict. Austria allows the storage of 100 kilograms not nearer than 100 meters from any shaft or gallery. Saxony allows but 75 kilograms, 50 meters from shafts and 10 from galleries; England and colonies, France and Belgium allow only one day's supply to be taken in, but concessions have been made in France after tests of an automatic buffer, designed in case of explosion to seal the drift and confine the deadly gases. A stopper, sitting tightly like a piston in the connecting drift between the magazine and the main gallery, is thrown by an explosion against an annular shoulder, thereby sealing the drift. Where this device is used in French mines large quantities of explosives, black powder excepted, may be stored on shelves, but never superposed, in chambers lighted by safety or electric lamps. Caps must not be stored in the same chamber, the ventilation must be thorough, and the arrangement of the galleries, construction of buffer and many other details are so elaborately and minutely prescribed that few besides very large operators will care to adopt them.—New York Journal.

## Another Victory.

"Place another victory to my credit," exclaimed the Spanish general.

"I didn't hear any noise," ventured the amanuensis.

"No. This was a moral victory. I saw some Cubans and resisted the temptation to fight them."—Washington Star.

## His Mean Retort.

Mrs. Dovecote—I never did see such a man! I always did think you more than half crazy.

Mr. Dovecote—And you took advantage of my condition.—Boston Transcript.

## Approximately.

Reporter—Captain, how much gold does your ship bring from the Klondike diggings this trip?

Captain—Between \$4.75 and \$960,000,000.—Chicago Tribune.

## NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

No, I am not superstitious. I consider it pernicious. If not absolutely vicious, it is a man.

To admit himself so small that he must scan Every little sign and omen As the menace of a foe-man. Still, I'm free to say that Friday Never, never would be my day For a venture, for I'm sure 'twould never hit. Though I am not superstitious—not a bit.

Really, I've no toleration Of that nervous hesitation And that irksome perturbation Which I've seen When a dinner party is planned to be thirteen. Why, I've seen that arrant folly. Make a whole crowd melancholy. With their whining and their flimsy, Foolish reasons for the whimsey. Still, I own I hate to be the last to sit. Though I am not superstitious—not a bit.

Certain things may be propitious, Though they seem but accidents, And it's hardly superstitious To perceive Which is which, and so accordingly believe. Now, there's nothing makes me sadder Than to walk beneath a ladder. But I grow a good deal bolder When the moon is at my shoulder. And to spill the salt, it takes away my grit. Though I am not superstitious—not a bit.

Surely nothing can be clearer Than that evil mares never By the breaking of a mirror, And it's true That a howling dog in nighttime makes me blue. For his keen scent makes no errors, And he smells the king of terrors. Here's another thing—take heed, sir, If your nose should start to bleed, sir, And should only bleed three drops and then should quit. Though I am not superstitious—not a bit.

It is odd to see what uses Some folks make of vain excuses Rather than admit abuses Of the mind. When they're rather superstitiously inclined. Just to put it in plain English, It would seem they can't distinguish Between false and foolish cases, And the few which have a basis In experience, which even I admit. Though I am not superstitious—not a whit! —J. Edmund V. Cooke in New York Sun.

## RAILWAY TIES.

Excursion tickets for dogs are now issued by two English railroads.

German engine drivers receive a gold medal and \$500 for every ten years of service without accident.

Eighteen tons of steel disappear daily on the London and Northwestern railway through wear and rust.

In Sweden the railway stations at which meals are served are known by the picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the place.

## Dr. Miles' Nervine Triumphs.

Excessive Nervousness from Childhood. La Grippe Brings on Heart Weakness.



REV. B. P. SEAREY, pastor M. E. church, Buchanan, Ga. writes Dec. 10, 1893: "In childhood I was afflicted with excessive nervousness, which, almost developed into St. Vitus dance. I partially recovered, but at college it gradually grew worse. Close study aggravated the trouble; any unusual exertion caused trembling all over. In 1890 I had a severe attack of La Grippe which brought on heart weakness. I had been almost constantly under treatment for nervous troubles, and changed climates frequently without avail. Last February I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills and since then I have been studying more and working harder than for years and the good effects that have resulted seem to be permanent."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nervousness free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Fancy Baskets, suitable for lunch, fruits or candy, just received and for sale by J. J. Catagni.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEES' SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1897, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises the following property in the city of Roanoke, Va.:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Center street (now known as Second avenue n. w.) 100 feet from Sixth street n. w., thence west with Center street 25 feet to a point, thence north 130 feet to an alley, thence with said alley east 25 feet, thence south 130 feet to the place of beginning, and known as the eastern half of lot 14, section 26, R. F. & H. addition to the city of Roanoke.

The above sale is made under a deed of trust from C. B. Page and J. A. Pace, her husband, dated the 14th day of May, 1892, and recorded in deed book No. 77, page 82, default having been made in the bond therein secured for more than three months.

Terms of sale:—Cash. Amount due under the above deed of trust, \$1,689.46, as of September 27, 1897. T. W. GOODWIN, Substituted Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE Improved Real Estate.—By virtue of a deed of trust, dated September 1st, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the court of the city of Roanoke, Va., in deed book No. 80, page 216, whereby Joseph Bell and wife conveyed the real estate hereinafter referred to, and more fully described in the said deed (to which reference is hereby made), to the undersigned trustees, to secure a certain bond or obligation of

## LEGAL NOTICES.

Joseph Bell to the Iron Belt Building and Loan Association of Roanoke, Virginia; and default having been made therein, and being directed by said beneficiary so to do, the undersigned trustees will on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST 1897, at 12 o'clock M., proceed to sell in front of the courthouse in Roanoke city, Virginia, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land, with a desirable dwelling house and other improvements thereon, beginning at a point at the corner of lot of W. D. Trent and the old Rocky Mount and Fincastle turnpike, and fronting on said turnpike 40 feet, thence in a northerly direction about 150 feet to Traynham's line, thence with Traynham's line 40 feet to a point, thence in a southerly direction 150 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS—CASH. There is due on said bond \$441, as of September 30th, 1897.

H. S. TROUT, C. A. McHUGH, Trustees.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF trust from Maurice and Geo. F. Mulcare to the undersigned, dated the 15th day of May, 1895, and recorded in the clerk's office of the city of Roanoke, in deed book 98, page 23, for the purpose of securing certain payments to become due to the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association of Richmond, Va., default having been made in the payment of said deed, and having been required so to do by the beneficiary thereunder, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on the 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property situated in the city of Roanoke, Va.:

Beginning at a point on the west side of Monroe street n. e. 32 1-2 feet south of Patton street, thence south with Monroe street two degrees 15 minutes west 33 1-3 feet to a point, thence north 87 degrees 54 minutes west 75 feet, more or less, to a point, thence in a northerly direction parallel with Monroe street 32 1-2 feet to a point, thence south 87 degrees 45 minutes east 75 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, being part of lot 134, in Fourth ward, as shown on the map of the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash. J. F. WINGFIELD, Trustee.

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE Hustings Court for the city of Roanoke, on the 23d day of September, 1897.

Johnson & Co., plaintiff, against Peter Kidd and als., defendant. In chancery. The object of this suit is to attach the funds of Peter Kidd in the hands of the First National Bank of Roanoke, Va., also any other estate of said defendant in the city of Roanoke and to subject same to the payment of the plaintiffs' demand against said defendant amounting to \$170.30 with interest and cost and to obtain judgment against said defendant for said amount.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, Peter Kidd, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here, within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four weeks in The Roanoke Times and that a copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this city on the first day of the next term.

A copy—Teste: S. S. BROOKE, Clerk. HANSBROUGH & HALL, p. q. 9 24 1m

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF the circuit court for the city of Roanoke entered at its April term, 1897, in the chancery cause of J. P. Hudson vs. National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York, the undersigned as special commissioner, appointed by said decree, will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the courthouse of Roanoke, Va., at 12 o'clock noon ON THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1897, the following described parcel of land situated in the city of Roanoke, together with the improvements thereon:

Beginning at a point on the north side of Dale avenue two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet east of Holliday street and running thence north ten degrees east one hundred and thirty (130) feet to an alley, thence with said alley south eighty degrees east thirty-eight feet to a point on said alley, thence south ten degrees west one hundred and thirty feet to Dale avenue, thence north eighty degrees west thirty-eight feet to a point, the place of beginning, designated on the map of the Park Land and Improvement Company as lot No. 6, section 9, Roanoke, Va.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash as to a sum sufficient to pay off the costs of the above named suit and sale, as well as the sum of \$1,215, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1896, and as to the residue, upon a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale.

JUNES McGEHEE, Special Commissioner. I, S. S. Brooke, clerk of the circuit court of the city of Roanoke, do certify that bond has been given by the commissioner in above styled cause, as directed in the decree. S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF the corporation court of the city of Roanoke, Va., entered on the 1st day of July, 1897, in the chancery suit of Josiah Friend's administratrix and als. vs. A. P. Staples, trustee, and als., the undersigned as special commissioners appointed by said decree will offer for sale in front of the courthouse at public auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock noon on the 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1897, the following property situated in the city of Roanoke, Va., to-wit:

First. Beginning at a point on the southwest corner of Campbell and Randolph streets, thence south 2 degrees 15 minutes west 100 feet to a point, thence north 87 degrees 45 minutes west 100 feet to a point, thence north 2 degrees 15 minutes east 100 feet to a point, thence south 87 degrees 45 minutes east 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Second. Beginning at a point on the northwest corner of Campbell and Randolph streets, thence with Campbell street north 88 degrees west 100 feet to a point, thence north 2 degrees east 100 feet to a point, thence south 88 degrees east 140 feet to Randolph street, thence with Randolph street S. 2 degrees west 100 feet to the place of beginning and known as lots 110, 111, 112 and 113 in ward 5, according to the map of the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. L. H. COCKE, M. J. COLEMAN, Special Commissioners. I, S. S. Brooke, clerk of the corporation court of Roanoke city, Virginia, do hereby certify that the bond required in above case has been executed. S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.

## ROANOKE STREET RAILWAY

## SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1897.

Crystal Spring via R. B. Park	C Spring via W. B. M. Mt	Va. Col'ge	West End
Leave Depot	Leave Depot	Leave Depot	Leave Depot
7:10	7:10	7:10	7:10
7:40	7:40	7:40	7:40
8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
8:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
9:10	9:10	9:10	9:10
9:40	9:40	9:40	9:40
10:10	10:10	10:10	10:10
10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10
11:40	11:40	11:40	11:40
12:10	12:10	12:10	12:10
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2:10	2:10	2:10	2:10
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7:10	7:10	7:10	7:10
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8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
8:40	8:40	8:40	8:40
9:10	9:10	9:10	9:10
9:40	9:40	9:40	9:40
10:10	10:10	10:10	10:10
10:40	10:40	10:40	10:40
11:10	11:10	11:10	11:10
11:40	11:40	11:40	11:40

Vinton	Norwich	East Roanoke
Leave Terry Building	Leave Vinton	Leave Terry Building
7:10	7:10	7:10
7:40	7:40	7:40
8:10	8:10	8:10
8:40	8:40	8:40
9:10	9:10	9:10
9:40	9:40	9:40
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8:10	8:10	8:10
8:40	8:40	8:40
9:10	9:10	9:10
9:40	9:40	9:40
10:10	10:10	10:10
10:40	10:40	10:40
11:10	11:10	11:10
11:40	11:40	11:40

Franklin Road	SALEM
Leave Terry Building	Leave Terry Building
7:10	7:10
7:40	7:40
8:10	8:10
8:40	8:40